The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,946—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	.8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on THURSDAY, 7th October, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey Passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-15 p.m., and, after staying for the night, can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 12th October, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on SATURDAY, 9th October, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on THURSDAY, 21st October, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th October, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 20th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80	
Port Said	„ 360	„ 240	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145	

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half-fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon

Any unavoidable delay will however be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets from GENOA and LONDON to all parts of India can be obtained here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at the Lowest rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle
Bombay, 1st October, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Nomi. Sg.	about
s.s. WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2700	400	10th Oct.	
s.s. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2700	400	24th Oct.	
s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2700	300	To follow.	
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2300	300	ditto.	
s.s. TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2100	300	ditto.	
s.s. RYDALL HALL	O. Lloyd	2700	400	ditto.	

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

ATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

[illegible] SERVICE between [illegible] LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

	H.P.	Nomi.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	about 20th Nov.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	to follow.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	

[illegible] ON,

[illegible] RS,

[illegible] T,

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as follows :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— THIBET	2193	400	W. R. Jordon	9th Oct.
s.s. VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	16th „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
s.s. PESHAWUR	2900	600	D. Rennoldson	13th „
— BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s.s. INDUS	3162	600	S. D. Shallard	13th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s.s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1880.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Leggin	8th Oct.
ANCONA	3004	600	E. G. Stead	22nd „
KASHGAR	2621	450	W. A. Seaton	5th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates available for 3 months are now issued :—

From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs.	950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton	Rs.	1,000

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st Oct. 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

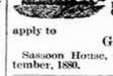
SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th September 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND BACK.



THE Co's s. s. NARENTA, Captain G. Mettel, will be despatched from this port on the 5th October, 1880.

For Return Tickets, Freight, etc, etc, apply to

G. MARINITSCH, Acting Agent,

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27 September, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's following steamers will be despatched from Bombay as above.

Vessels.	Captains.	1880.
s.s. NARENTA	G. Mettel	20th Oct.
s.s. TEBE	B. Crillanovich	27th Nov

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	210	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent,

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, September 27th, 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c., &c.

An invoice of plated ware consisting of cruet frames, biscuit boxes, butter pots, sardine, ice pale, marmalade jars, salt cellars, pepper boxes, table, chamber, and piano candlesticks.

An invoice of elegant duplex burner kerosine hanging, table, wall, reading, and hurricane lamps of various kinds.

50 boxes brandy.
4 cases butter, 2 lbs. tins.
2 do. hams and bacon.
1 do. eight day alarming clocks.
12 do. portrait matches.
50 do. quarts, bull dog brand beer.
7 bales grey shirtings.
2 do. do. dhooties.

On account of the underwriters, ex s.s. China—
9 cases damaged crackers.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, & OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of Carts, Building Materials, &c., &c. On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bhundarwarra Road, Mazagon, opposite to the new Bhundarwarra Reservoir.

A number of contractors' teak built strong carts.
A large quantity of sand, suitable for building purposes.
A quantity of building materials, such as large teakwood doors and windows with frames, wooden pillars, stone pillars, and other stones, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 8th and 9th instants, sale commencing at 1 P. M. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Pier Hotel, Apollo House, Fort, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood hotel furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class full-sized billiard table by Bennett, complete with billiard and pool balls, cues, marking board and 8-light lamp by Burroughs and Watts, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by John Brinsmead, a sewing machine by Wilcox and Gibbs, an English-built open carriage nearly new, and one shigram in good repair, a splendid collection of ferns and rare plants in tubs, boxes, and pots, ornaments, and stands, a quantity of photographic kit consisting of lenses by Dallmeyre, Ross, Voightlanda and others, cameras, stands, head rest, travelling baths, negatives, boxes, glasses, &c. Also a thoroughbred bull terrier slut (if not previously disposed of), &c., the property of W. H. Sargent, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF valuable landed properties at Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street and Baloo Doctor Street, without the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the dates hereunder mentioned, the undermentioned valuable landed properties by order of Mr. Khunderow Morojee, attorney for the Mortgagee, Khoja Dabobhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Memon Joseph Gunny, the mortgagor.

On TUESDAY, the 12th day of October, 1880, at 12 P.M.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house and chawl standing thereon, situate on the west side of Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed under No. 5, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,531 and 2,819, containing by admeasurement 60 feet in length and 35 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounned on the east by the said Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the house of Khoja Akabai, and on the south by the public passage, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Memon Joosub Gunny.

On the same day at 5 P.M.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, dwelling house, and premises, consisting of six compartments, stable and shop standing thereon, situate on the south side of Shaik Adelvolier Doctor Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 101 square yards, or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 240, and the said messuage is assessed under No. 6 and bounded on the east by the said Baloo Doctor Street, on the west by the Mutton Row, on the north by the property of Moorad Keesal, and on the south by the property of Joosub Hajee Gunny, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mooljee Ludha and others, and now in the occupation of Goa Kudma and others.

On THURSDAY, the 14th day of October, 1880, at 1 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Baloo Doctor Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of Moolla Rajoobhoy Adamjee and Memon Hasumbhoy Hussoobhoy, and now in the occupation of the said Memon Joosub Gunny, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 250 and 2,508, and assessed under Nos. 4 and 5, containing by admeasurement 189 and six-ninths square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweepers passage, on the west by the said Baloo Doctor Street, on the north by the houses of Hajee Warreen Bowa, and on the south by the house of Sullaman Essoofbhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th October, 1880.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

HOME for CHILDREN.—A LADY of good position WISHES for the care and education of two or three Children. Home comforts. Kind and judicious training. References exchanged. Reference from Resident Chaplain. Address "Mrs. G.," CHILD'S LIBRARY, Manchester Terrace, Kilburn, London.

CINCHONA.

FOR SALE, an ESTATE in OOTACAMUND of 35 acres, partly planted in 1877-78-79, with TEA CINCHONA and GUMS. Price, Rs. 12,000. Seed estimated to give 15 lacs of "CINCHONA CONDIMINED" plants was sown this season in the nurseries and has germinated freely. Address

"CINCHONA," The Library, Ootacamund.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

LESSEES.....Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.
Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS
Available two nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 10 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8	Rs.	960
Private Box to hold 4	„	180
Orchestra Stall	„	100

BOOK TICKETS.

To suit the convenience of gentlemen who are usually out of town on Saturdays in the season, books will be issued containing 40 Transferable Orchestra Stall Tickets available on any nights except Benefits. Price Rs. 100.

Note.—These Tickets will not be issued after the commencement of the season, when the usual price (Rs. 4) will be charged for an orchestra stall.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK FOR CREDIT OF THEATRE SUBSCRIPTION.

A copy of the Prospectus, showing the subscribers' guarantees, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The following is the LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS up to date, including purchasers of Book tickets :—

BOX HOLDERS.

H. E. the Governor,	Capt Morland.
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.	Mr. H. A. Hormarjee.
Hon. Mr. Ashburner.	Mr. J. Poutz.
Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft.	Mr. E. B. Carroll.
Hon. Mr. Molvill.	Mr. Beanfort.
Hon. Mr. Bayley.	Mr. J. M. Campbell.
Hon. Mr. Latham.	Mr. Fachiri.
Mr. W. Maitland.	Dr. Hafel.
	Mr. A. H. Wadia.

STALL HOLDERS.

Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.	Mr. Marinitsch.
Hon. Mr. Marriott.	Mr. F. G. Hamilton.
Mr. Inverarity.	Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
Mr. H. W. Richardson.	Mr. L. P. Russell.
Mr. M. Macdonald.	Mr. G. E. Noble (2.)
Mr. K. Morojee.	Col. Sexton.
Major Cowper.	Mr. Grattan Geary.
Mr. Phipson.	Mr. F. D. Parker.
Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, (2).	Mr. H. W. Cloth.
Dr. Lyon.	Dr. Cody.
Mr. J. Mackay.	Mr. M.
Mr. H. Curwen.	Mr. Greenwood (2).
Mr. Bell.	Dr. Blanc (2.)
Mr. C. A. Winter (2).	Mr. A. Harvey (2.)
Mr. Mondolfo.	Mr. C. A. Turner (2.)
Mr. Westall.	Dr. Langley (2).
Mr. A. Morrison.	Mr. Sturrock.
Mr. Cornack.	Mr. Haworth.
Mr. Smyttan.	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Gay.	Mr. Kelly (2).
Mr. Arthur.	Mr. W. Gill (2.)
Mr. R. Weir.	Mr. W. T. Lord.
Mr. J. Wilson.	Mr. Forrest.
Mr. H. Stead (2).	Mr. Heinricks.
Mr. Green.	Mr. W. Taylor.
Mr. E. Spinner.	Capt. Le Breton (2).
Mr. J. M. Shields.	Mr. E. B. Archer.

ALL CLAIMS on, or DEBTS owing to the ESTATE of the late Major C. P. TRENCH, or of the late Lieutenant F. STAYNER, both of the 19th Regt. Bombay N. I., are to be sent in immediately to the President of the Committee of Adjustment, Kandahar, otherwise they will not be admitted.

C. R. PHILLIPS, Lieut., 19th Bombay N.I.,
Member of the Committee of Adjustment.

Camp Abdool Rahmon, near Kandahar, 23th September, 1880.

THE BHOWNUGGER MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL MEETING of the above Company convened for the 8th instant at 3 P.M. is POSTPONED until an early date, of which due notice will be given.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries.

8, Church Lane, 5th October, 1880.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to take the opinion of the Chamber on the proposed resolutions in answer to the questions submitted by Government as to the time which should be fixed for the despatch of the Overland Mails from Bombay.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary,
Bombay Chamber of Comm[illegible] 5th October, 1880.

SUPERI[illegible]
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

A COMPLETE PREVENTIVE of Fleas in Dogs, and an Insecticide of the most deadly nature. Harmless to man and the higher animals.

Vide Letter to *Asian*, February 3rd, 1880.

CAUTION.—All Insect Powders are alike in colour and smell, but Kemp's is the only perfect preparation.

D. S. KEMP, and CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP and Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT.

ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to *all* imported Extracts. They are free from mustiness, and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts, while in a fluid form, being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

EXTRACT of CHICKEN (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition), Jar containing 14 oz.	Rs.	2 8
EXTRACT of MUTTON, bottle containing 4 oz.	„	3 0
EXTRACT of BEEF (supplied to the Forces in Southern Afghanistan), bottle containing 2 oz.	„	1 4
Quarter-pound Jars	„	2 8
Half „ „	„	4 12
One „ „	„	9 4

D. S. KEMP and Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Seasickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption, extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle Rs. 1-4. Per dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP and Co.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

OF TREACHER AND COMYANY'S business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office, the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS AND ENVELOPES deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the Indian Climate.

CASH PRICE LIST, AUGUST, 1880.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires. *Thick Quality.*	*Extra Thick Quality.*	Envelopes, box of 125. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Queen's	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 6	.....	Rs. 1 4
Princess's	1 2	1 6	Rs. 1 4	.....
Albert	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 6
Small Octavo	1 8	1 12	1 4	1 8
Large Octavo	2 0	2 4	1 8	1 12
Large Quarto	.....	4 8	1 8	1 12

EXTRA-SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN STATIONERY.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland and Overland Correspondence.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Small Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4
Large Octavo	1 4	1 4	1 8
Large Quarto	2 8	1 4	1 8

PRINCE OF WALES' STATIONERY.

A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

Medium Octavo, Paper, packet of 5 Quires	Rs.	1 4	Envelopes, box of 100 ..... Rs. 1 2
Medium Quarto do. do.	.....	2 8	Do. do. 1 2

VELLUM WOVE BANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Large octavo, boxes containing 5 quires paper and 100 envelopes, Rs. 3-0

TREACHER'S NEW OVERLAND ALDINE BANK STATIONERY.

Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland postage.

Large Octavo, Paper, packet of 5 Quires	Rs.	1 2	Envelopes, box of 100 ..... Rs. 1 2
Large Quarto do. do.	.....	2 4	Do. do. 1 2

IMPERIAL TREASURY REPP STATIONERY.

In different tints, for invitations, &c., very fashionable for local correspondence.

Albert, Paper, box of 5 Quires	Rs.	2 0	Square Envelopes, box of 100 ... Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo do. do.	.....	2 4	Do. do. do. ... 2 0

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REPP STATIONERY, CREAM LAID, OF DOUBLE THICK QUALITY.

Albert Paper, box of 5 Quires	Rs.	2 0	Square Envelopes, box of 100 ... Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo do. do.	.....	2 4	Do. do. do. ... 2 0

RIBBON REPPED PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Small Octavo, Box containing 2 Quires Paper and 50 Envelopes ..... Rs. 2 4

NEW JAPANESQUE STATIONERY.

The peculiar artistic ornamentation of paper in use by the upper classes of Japan for ceremonial and complimentary purposes has suggested this beautiful style to the manufacturers.

Small Octavo, box containing 2 quires paper and 50 envelopes ..... Rs. 3 0

PAPIER DE LUXE, A COMBINED NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Albert, Box containing 50 Sheets ..... Rs. 2 0

CHIT STATIONERY, OF GOOD QUALITY, AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Paper, Packet of 5 Quires.		Envelopes, box of 100.		
Ladies' Size	Rs. 0 14	Oblong	Rs. 0 12	Square Rs. 0 14
Gentlemen's Size	Rs. 1 2	„	„ 0 14	„ „ 1 0

Papers and Envelopes Stamped with Customer's own Dies at Short Notice.

OFFICE AND MOURNING STATIONERY, FOOLSCAP AND BLOTTING PAPERS,

Sample Books of Stationery for actual reference as to quality and style are furnished to Mofussil Constituents upon application.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK MERCER AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.

Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application,

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES IN WATCHES.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.	GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES.	GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES.
With best horizontal movements, jewelled in many holes, in elegant gold hunting, half hunting, or open crystal cases, plain, tastefully engraved, or beautifully enamelled colours, keyless priced from Rs. 135 to Rs. 400.	Of English make, with highly finished jewelled lever escapement movements, enamelled dial with small seconds, plain or compensated balance, strict hunting or half hunting or open crystal face cases, plain, engine turned, or richly engraved.	Of English make with highly finished movements, lever escapement, in hunting, half hunting, or open crystal cases. Keyless priced from Rs. 158 to Rs. 225.
Non-keyless priced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 225. Set with gems from Rs. 225 to Rs. 900.	Keyless priced Rs. 290 to 430. Non-keyless priced Rs. 225 to Rs. 350.	Non-keyless priced Rs. 85 to Rs. 180. Geneva lever watches, keyless, or non-keyless, priced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80.

THE ALUMINIUM, OR SILVER KEYLESS WATCH.

In Silver Case, Rs. 45 Cash.
In Aluminium Case, Rs. 40 Cash.

Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it, nor to set the hands, this, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases	... ...	... Rs.	25 0 0
In Hunting cases	... ...	... „	30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	... ...	... „	35 0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
OF
HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
AT
TEMPLE BAR.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1880.

Owing, probably, to political matters having assumed a more settled appearance, Stocks in London yesterday took a decided upward turn, Consols being quoted ¼ higher at 98, French Rentes ⅛ higher at 120½. Enfaced Rupee Paper, however, is ¼ lower at 80⅞ for Fours, and 87⅞ for Fours-and-a-half, the slightly weaker appearance of exchange having, no doubt, an adverse effect on the market.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain without change. Linseed is unaltered. Rapeseed is firm, with an advance of 1s. per quarter in Guzerat to arrive. Wheat continues firm with a further improvement of 6d. to 1s. per quarter in Calcutta descriptions, but the Liverpool quotations are unchanged.

Metals are unaltered, with the exception of a decline of 10s. per ton in Wallards Copper. Piece Goods in Manchester are steady, and Reuter quotes 40s. Mule Twist at 10⅞d. per lb.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. Spot prices are all unchanged, but Futures are lower this month, delivery being now 6 17-32d., and December-January 6 11-32d. per lb. The slightly better tone is, no doubt, attributable to the improved political position, and we may possibly see a pause in the decline for a time, although it is probable, we think, rates will ultimately go still lower.

In New York ready Mid-Uplands has declined from 11 9-16 to 11⅛ cents., but January shipment is quoted at 11 cents., against Saturday's quotation of 10·75 cents. for December. The Receipts at the ports go on increasing, the comparison to date being as follows :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Two days' Receipts	29,000	37,000	26,000
Three days' do.	71,000	63,000	49,000
Total since 1st Sept.	562,000	473,000	424,000

Bar Silver in London is still quoted 52½d. per oz., equivalent to 1s. 8 1-32d. per rupee.

Exchange continues to show a quiet easier tendency, and rates are partially 1-32d. lower. From Calcutta the market is also reported weak, and to all appearance, Council drafts seem likely to go back to 1s. 8d. again. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-32d.	per Rupee
Do. telegraphic	1s. 8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8⅛d.	,,
Credits, 2 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Pnaca 3 ,, ,,	2-1¼ to 1	,,

On Calcutta business has been done in demand drafts at 3-32 per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight the quotation remains 5-16 per cent. discount.

Government Paper is firm, with decidedly more buyers than sellers ; and a like tone is advised from Calcutta. Business has been done in Fours-and-a-half ready at Rs. 104½, and for delivery in a month at Rs. 104½. For Fours we quote, Rs. 96½ buyers.

Shares.—There is a decidedly firm market with considerably more doing. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. higher at Rs. 701¼. Land Companies are unchanged. In Press shares we notice an advance of Rs. 30 in Albert Press Co. of Kurrachee, Rs. 15 in Mofusil, and Rs. 75 in Sind and Punjab. Spinning and Weaving concerns are strong, with a general advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share, and with justice the mills being all fully employed at paying rates. Treacher and Co., Ld., have advanced Rs. 680.

Cotton is a shade steadier in sympathy with the tone of the Liverpool telegrams, and sellers are, perhaps, less anxious to push sales of new crop ; but there are no buyers at higher rates. In old Cotton the only business we have heard of is a purchase of about G. F. Wudwan at Rs. 193 per candy.

Seeds.—Linseed continues firm, and we hear of further purchases for April-May delivery at Rs. 6-8 per cwt., the ready price for old crop being Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7. In Rapeseed no new business is reported, and we quote still Rs. 5-13 for new Guzerat.

Wheat is firm at Rs. 32 for soft white, but supplies continue small.

Freights are steady at unchanged rates all round. Steamers are offering for forward loading, but there are no charterers unless at very low rates.

Piece-Goods are active in the bazaar, with a large business doing, and prices are firm, although no higher. In Local Goods there is a fair amount doing at 8½ to 8¾ Annas per lb. ; but Yarns are not equally in request.

Coals are being largely dealt in at the reduced prices current.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	701¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	745
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	132
Chart'd Bank L. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	20,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	275

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	2 p. ct.	660
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	22
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	...	35xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	12½	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125	1,210
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	2,050
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	500
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	10	405xd
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	112½
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	10
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	850
Dholleera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	15	300
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	300	p.s.	1,650xd
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	400
Sind Press Co	100	2,000	750	50	475xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	250
Prince of W. Press	120	1,500	75		750
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	400xd
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	530

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mill	400	2,000	1,700	...	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	2½	91
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	500	22½ p.s.	530
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,975
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	2250
Bombay United	200	1,000	1,000	20	916
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	710xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	640
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	455
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	all	25 p. s.	510
Golam Babs Spinning Company	1,000	500	400	20	525
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	1,020xd
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	725
Jaffor Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 pr s.	975
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	850
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	75	955
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,435
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,250
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	175
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	1,185
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	975
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,070
Oriental	4,000	625	625	..	670
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	265
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	800
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	900
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	40	935

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Gazelle, 336 tons, Captain A. Head, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (9th Sept.), with a cargo of 6,863 bags sugar, and 9 deck passengers.

The B. P. S. N. Co's steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain R. C. Dixon, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 30 horses, 14 grooms, 11 first class, and 214 deck passengers with children.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Puttialla, 491 tons Captain W. Britten, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Sir William and Lady Young and child, Major J. Colledge, Mrs. H. Wanman, Col. and Mrs. Wilson, and 327 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Mr. C. Hamid, Mr. Peady, Mr. S. Whittle and infant, and Mr. C. Ramas. For Bushire.—Mr. John Muir ; and 71 deck for Gulf ports.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Rosetta, 2,219 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, which arrived in harbour on the 4th from London (6th Sept.), brought the English Mails and the following cargo :—1,452 packages piece goods, 24 bales twist, 767 packages wines and spirits, 194 cases provisions, 11 cases boots, 191 cases beer, 40 cases cologne, 19 cases provisions, 11 glassware, 33 packages papers, 108 cases oilmanstores, 13 packages earthen ware, 116 cases brass, 10 kegs nails, 500 packages steel, 2 cases saffron, 215 bales silver, 6 boxes gold 2 boxes specie, 1 box specie and silver coins, 4 packages cowdies, 7 packages gum, 16 packages wax, 55 packages cloves, and many packages merchandise.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stewart, 1,351 tons, Captain S. Beer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp (19th Aug), via Glasgow, Liverpool, and Port Said, with Mr. French and 1 other deck passenger, and the following cargo :—388 packages piece goods, 527 bales twist, 210 cases printer, 20 cases beer, 10 cases corks, 200 cases pipes, 79 cases thread, 25 cases cards, 28 cases papers, 1285 bundles iron hoops, 300 kegs nails, 169 cases window glass, 1,161, bundles and 728 bars iron, 139 cases candles, 40 cases sharpening stones, 56 cases tinplates, 31 cases treasury, 250 kegs red lead, 36 cases glassware, 100 cases copper, 300 tons coals, 235 packages colour and paint, 45 packages turpentine, 50 cases rosin, 28 packages tar, and many packages merchandise.

The A. H. Lloyd Co's steamer Narenta, 1,126 tons, Captain G. Metcal, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (10th Sept.), with five deck passengers with children, and the following cargo :—From Trieste—6 cases beads, 37 cases glassware, 9 cases wine, 1 case brandy, 1 barrel venegar, 39 casiks beer, 50 cases soap, 100 cases raisin, 7 cases colour and paint, 23 cases cards, 14 bales twist, 113 packages goods and 1,502 packages papers. From Smyrna.—71 cases figs, 8 cases sweatmeat, 1 case tobacco, and 2 cases apples. From Constantinople.—1 bundle specie, and 1 case sodawater bottles. From Port Said.—16 packages buzrutthow, and 3 cases bonnet. From Jeidah.—31 packages specie, 262 packages nuts, and 1 case essence. From Aden—2 boxes specie, 18 packages fishmaws, 16 packages munjeet, and 5 packages gum.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Clan Stewart (s)	Beer	Antwerp, Aug 19.
	Narenta (s)	Mettel	Trieste, Sept 10.
	Henry Bolckow(s).	Dixon	Bussorah, Sept 21.
	Gazelle	Head	Mauritius, Sept 9.
	Puttialla(s)	Britten	Kurrachee, Oct 2.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
5	Pachamba (s)	Mitchell	P. G. via Kurrachee.
	Lennox	Doughty	Calcutta.
	Fathe Salem	Jones	Chittagong.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Rosetta, to Australia.
Steammer Thibet, to Venice.
Steamer Puttialla, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 5.

From Liverpool.

Britannia s—1 casks brass and 1 cask copper wire, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy ; 20 casks white zinc paint, Pestonjee Nowrojee and Sons.

From London.

Clan Lamont s—10 cases stout, Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjee ; 7 packages glassware, Samjee Parpia.
Kashgar s—3 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Cohanim s—10 cases matches, Hajee Essack Soob.
Rosetta s—38 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,00,000), David Sassoon and Co.
Ambrose—16 bales printing papers, A. Murcott and Co ; 20 bales straw boards, H. Shapoorjee ; 40 cases old tom, Bhamjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 194 cases window glass, Hajee Essack Soob ; 312 cases window glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy.
Palm s—1 cask white zinc paint, Esmail Currimbhoy ; 5 hogsheads linseed oil, and 1 cask, white paint, Tyebally Chandabhoy ; 20 drums turpentine, Jaffer Sulleman and Co ; 120 kegs iron rose nails, Abdoolaly Habutbhoy ; 15 hamphirs champagne and 20 hamphers still hock, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 2 cases cheese, 2 cases tartaric acid, 12 cases caster oil, and 27 cases oilmanstores, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co ; 8 cases coloured window glass, Surufally Mamoojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 5.

For Liverpool.

Wistow Hall s—31 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Mooljee ; 70 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 121 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 13 bales wool, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 60 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 35 bales wool, Narranjee Mooljee ; 51 bales cotton, Vussonjee Mooljee ; 100 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 3371 cwts rapeseed, 150 cwts castorseed, 554 cwts curdi seed, and 225 cwts gram, Nugoo Vensey.

For London.

Clan Lamont s—21 cwts sandalwood, Allimahamed Hasum ; 165 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund ; 400 cwts bones, F Masottiand Co., 125 cwts m-o-p shells David Sassoon and Co., 150 cwts myrabolams, Narranjee Mooljee, 2,400 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Venice.

Thibet s—200 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 250 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co ; 400 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Trieste.

Thibet s—200 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 100 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon add Co ; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Leghorn.

Thibet s—27 bales skins, P. and S. N. Co.

For Alexandria.

Thibet s—75 bales gunnies, P. and O. S. N. Co.

For Calcutta.

Chanda s—46 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram ; 51 bales cotton, Ramnaran Gunzopursad.

For Yokohama.

Teheran s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Teheran s—11 cwts sumada stone, Eshwar Cullian ; 22½ cwts ivory, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy ; 100 cwts, red raisins and 65 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 70 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 90 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza ; 50 bales twist, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co ; 35 bales twist, Hajee Ellias Ally ; 6 bales twist, the A. S. and W. Co ; 35 bales twist, Allana Munjee ; 51 bales twist, E L. Moolchund ; 10 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 28 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khalluck ; 30 bales twist, Rehemoobhoy Habibhoy ; 7 cwts horns, Emam Nasrdin and Co ; 200 cwts onions, Husson Bubun ; 13 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th October 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. am.2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·873
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	·873
Extent of cloudy sky the whole sky clouded=8.)	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.),	86·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·9
General Direction of Wind	ESE, NE, W, WSW, SW, SSW, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	150
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	0·03
,, ,, ,, year	66·79

"From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 4.

Sladen, Col, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Sinclair, Lieut, 1st Belooch, from sick leave, from England.
Booth, Surg Major, on duty, from England.
Tratter, Captain, Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Haughton, Major, R A, on Med Cert, from Rawal Pindee.

October 5.

Beale, 2nd Lieut, 2-17th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Bruce, Captain, 19th Lancers, on Med Cert, from Peshawar.
Pulley, Lieut, 3rd Goorkhas, on Med Cert, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—October 5.

Sladen, Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to Akyab.
Tratter, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Head-Quarters, Simla..

Major A. F. Jones, Genl List, Infy, attached to the 30th N. I., is posted to Umballa for general duty and directed to join.

Lieut E. A. Lambart, R. A., is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Hussan Abdal, and join G. Baty 3rd Bgde R. A., to which he has been transferred.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lt W. E. Scott, 2-6th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

The C-in-C. is pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian roster of service, between the undermentioned medical officers of the Army Medl Dept :—

Surgns W. H. Allen, and G. B. Hickson, Army Medl Dept.

Mahomed Shah Khan is appointed Moonshee to the 70th Foot, with effect from the date of assuming the duties.

With the sanction of Govt, the following orders are confirmed :—

Dehuna District Order, dated the 22nd Aug., directing the entertainment temporarily of the following Provost establishment for the standing camp at Hurri Sing, with effect from the 22nd Aug 1880 :—

Lance Corporal E. Woodward, 1-17th Foot, on Rs. 15 per month ; Privates J. Atkinson, J. Wilson, and J. Brown, 1-17th Foot, on Rs. 8 per month.

2nd Infantry Bgde, 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force order, dated the 28th Aug 1 making the following appointments, with effect from the 22nd idem, consequent on the departure of Bgdr Genl R. J. Hughes and his Brgde Major, Major G.C. Bird, to Lawrencepore :—

Coll R. Lacy, 59th Foot, to assume command of the brigade.

Lieut S. Watson, 59th Foot, officiate as Bgde to Major, as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties, there being no passed qualified officer available for the appointment.

Presidency District order, dated the 27th Aug appointing Major J. W. A. Michell, 36th N. I. to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate of the Presidency Circle, with effect from the 22nd idem, vice Col C Nedham, appointed Depy Judge Advocate Genl at head quarters.

Peshawar District Order, dated the 30th Aug appointing Sepoys Mahommed Khan, Dunnoo, Said Khan and Sabut Khan, 31st P. N. I. to be Assistant Provosts at camp Hurri Sing, with effect from the 24th August 1880, until the troops arriving from the front have all passed through.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Upper Kuram Brigade order, dated the 1st Sept appointing Lt I. W. T. S. Smythe, 85th Foot, Station Staff Officer at Peiwar Kotal, in addition to his other duties, with effect foom the 2nd idem, vice Lt F. J. Whalley, 2-8th Foot, proceeding with his Regt to Shalozan.

Rawal Pindi Brigade order, dated the 8th Sept appointing Lt T. S. M. Woolley, 16th Benl Cavy, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 9th idem, vice Major L. L. Bagshawe, 35th M. N. I., proceeded to rejoin regimental head-quarters at Banda.

13th Hussars.—Regimental order, dated the 14th Sept, directing Lt. S. Dimond to officiate as Qr-mr, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Lt F. J. W. Farquhar, and in the absence on sick leave in England of Qr-mr F. Farquhar.

1-5th Fusiliers.—Regimental order, dated the 11th Sept., re-constructing the committee of pay master-ship as under, consequent on the transfer to the 2nd Battalion on promotion, of Lieut H. Kilgour, with effect from the 1st September 1880 :—

Capt (Bt. Major) A. R. W. Thistlethwayte, President ; Capt G. H. Dyke, and Lieutenant A. Chancellor, Members.

2-22nd Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 2nd Sept., directing Lt H. S. P. Davies to perform the duties of acting Mdjt to the battalion, during the absence on medical certificate of Lt and Adjt O. E. M. Davies.

10th Bengal Lancers.—Regimental order, dated the 7th September, makings the following appointments, with effect from the 8th idem, consequent on sick leave of Major W. W. Biscoe :—

Capt G. M. Abbott, Squadron Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Major A. G. Owen.

Capt E. Bruce, Squad Officer, to officiate as Squad Comdr, vice Biscoe.

Lt H. S. Massy, Squad Officer, to officiate as Squad Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Abbott.

Dated the 10th Sept., making the following appointments consequent on the departure on sick leave of Cap E. Bruce :—

Lt H. S. Massy, Squad Officer, to officiate as Squad Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Major W. W. Biscoe.

Lt G. W. Younghusband, Offg Squad Officer, to officiate as Squad Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt G. M. Abbott.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 5th October, 1880.

The unexpired portion (28 days) of the leave granted to Quarter Master Sergt. Soundy in Regimental Orders of the 3rd ultimo is, at the request of that Non-Commissioned officer, cancelled.

By Order,

W. M. TENNENT, Capt. and Actg. Adjt.,
B. V. R. Corps.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	October.	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
0 23 m	15 1	Wednesday.. 6	6 7 m	3 1
0 11 a	13 10	Thursday 7	6 17 a	0 2
1 5 m	15 0		6 45 m	3 7
0 50 a	13 4	Friday 8	6 55 a	0 1
1 48 m	14 7		7 30 m	4 5
1 30 a	12 7	Saturday 9	7 38 a	0 10
2 34 m	13 10		8 19 m	5 3
2 11 a	11 6	Sunday 10	8 23 a	1 11
3 28 m	13 0		9 28 m	6 0
3 11 a	10 7	Monday 11	9 24 a	3 2
4 35 m	12 3		11 4 m	6 3
4 31 a	9 10		10 50 a	4 0
5 57 m	11 10	Tuesday 12	...	...
6 11 a	9 9		0 11 a	5 8

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of Mr. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)

BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy-righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FIDO—October 4th, at David Sassoon's Reformatory and Industrial Institution, Girgaum, the wife of Mr. C. A. Fido, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DRYSDALE—September 3rd, at Marri, the wife of W. McG. Drysdale, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

GOULDING—September 22nd, at Mussoorie, the wife of E. H. H. Goulding, Inspector of Schools, Agra Division, of a son.

MICHEL—September 29th, at Mussoorie, the wife of John Michel, of Dasnah, of a son.

DEATHS.

BALDERSTON—September 18th, at Naini Tal, killed by the great landslip, while endavouring to rescue life, Captain Archibald Balderston, H. M.'s 34th Regiment, Station Staff Officer, Naini Tal, aged 36.

St. Claire—September 11th, at Sibi, Louis Arthur St. Claire, Overseer, D. P. W.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Citizen.—Kept over for want of space.
E. B. C.—Received.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1880.

The inexcusable error of remaining in Kandahar, without either annexing the country or announcing definitively our intention to evacuate it at a given date, is already producing the very complications which we foresaw. Our special correspondent telegraphs that Kandahar is disturbed by rumours of an alliance between Ayoub Khan and [illegible] which is to effect a combined movement on that city from the north and from Ghazni. The attitude of the population is, he says, expectant and hostile, which is just what might be expected. If there be any truth at all in this rumoured alliance—and there is an inherent probability in it—the total inadequacy of the force—6,000 men—detailed for the occupation of Kandahar, Girishk, and the Argandeb Valley during the cold weather, will soon become apparent. We shall have more sieges and hazardous marches, and possibly fresh disasters. Really, it looks as if the Government has learned nothing by the events of July. The force placed under command of General Phayre to hold the country is not apparently stronger than that which proved wholly unequal to the duty under General Primrose. No doubt the latter is held largely responsible for the miscarriage which marked the summer campaign, but it will not do to assume too confidently that in other hands the result would have been materially different, if half the division were by superior order, or, at all events, with superior approval, kept seventy miles from Kandahar. And the new arrangement contemplates a precisely similar subdivision of the small force deemed adequate to occupy the country and repel intruders. Some of the 6,000 are to be at Kandahar, some at Girishk, and some at a point up the Argandeb Valley—the same distribution over again,—the object this time being to procure provisions, while before, it was to keep Ayoub in check on the one side, and on the other by holding Khelat-i-Ghilzi to hold the Ghazni position at a distance. If this course be persevered in, General Primrose, who has just been relieved of his command, and ordered to report himself in Bombay, will probably regard his disgrace with more equanimity, seeing how the selfsame measures which in midsummer resulted in disaster are now deliberately resorted to again, as if no other were possible or necessary.

The Secretary of State happily does not appear inclined to follow the advice of Lord George Hamilton, given during the discussion of the Indian Budget, with regard to the sale of Indian Council Bills. Had the advice come from any of many members of the House, it might have been left unnoticed with Mr. Otway's singular statement, that the issue of the last loan had caused a loss to the Indian Exchequer of between £400,000 and £500,000 because of the coupons. But Lord George Hamilton has held a high position in the Indian Government at home, and his advice in so important a matter as the sale of bills amounting to fifteen or sixteen millions sterling is of some consequence. He said :—"If it was not possible largely to reduce the annual amounts required by India, great improvements might at all events be made in the method of sending bills to India. The present method was that once a week a certain fixed sum, represented by bills payable in silver, was sold by the Secretary of State. The Indian Government in this way annually sold fifteen millions worth of silver, and the sales were conducted in a manner which would bring ruin on any private trader. The demand for silver was uncertain and fluctuating, but the sale by the Secretary of State was constant and certain. . . . The results were ruinous to trade, and he had been informed by many merchants and bankers that the basis of caculation was perpetually shifting. He would venture to suggest to the Secretary of State that he should endeavour to adjust the sale of bills to the demand, and that the India Office should select a broker, who should have power to sell every day in the week *any number of bills at the market rate.* In that way the finance department would be able to minimize the risk. If the noble lord could not at once adopt such a plan, he hoped he would consider it next session." The fact was, the India Office was more or less the victim of a ring." The late Under Secretary of State for India proposes, therefore, that instead of the open public method of disposing of Council Bills, bills which [illegible] pay for about one-fourth of the total exports of India, the business shall be put in the hands of one man, under the idea that this person by "ways that are dark" may get out of the banking and mercantile community more than the bills are really worth. The "basis of calculation is perpetually shifting" now, and the same is true of business everywhere ; but if uncertain now, when we know the amount of council bills to be put on the market weekly, and when they are allotted to the highest bidders, what basis of calculation would there be when the amount and rate were kept secret, and "any number of bills" were to be sold "every day at the market rate?" Business would come absolutely to a standstill. If the India Office is, as Lord George Hamilton asserts, the victim of a ring now, when everything is aboveboard, what would it be when everything was done in secret ? We confess that it is difficult for us to conceive of a man in his senses making such a proposition in the interests of honesty and trade. That the value of silver is fluctuating is true, as of every other commodity, but that that value can be steadied by secret dealings verges on the absurd. We remember that in the early days of the American war the United States Government, which then received its duties only in gold, while it refused to make its own payments in anything but paper, attempted to dispose of its gold secretly. This, however, soon created such an uproar from the suspicions of favouritism shown, that the Government was compelled to advertize its weekly sales of gold, and to give them to the highest bidder. Even if, which is impossible, the Indian Government could get better rates for its bills by selling them privately, they would make this gain at a cost of the suspicion of unfair dealing. It would be impossible to make a disappointed purchaser believe that he had been treated quite fairly. The Indian Government wields a tremendous financial power in the sale of its bills, which amounts to the purchase of £15,000,000 to £16,000,000 sterling of silver yearly. It could by secret sales easily derange business, and throw trade into confusion. Happily it has hitherto adopted the judicious plan of giving all the information in its power of the amount it would have for sale, and it has sold the bills weekly to the highest bidders, through the Bank of England. Not a suspicion has ever attached to any of these transactions. The adoption of the plan recommended by Lord George Hamilton would open the door to suspicion and corruption. The late scandals in connection with the charters of ships made secretly through the India Office ought to be enough of itself to deter the Government from any such plan as that recommended. It is essential that a Government not only be honest, but that it be considered so. The secret method of disposing of council bills, even if it were possible to prevent abuses, would lay the Government open to suspicion, and this alone should condemn it.

There is nothing more discouraging in the Government management of State Railways than the continual transfer of officers from one line to another. Anything more subversive of efficient and economical management could not possibly be imagined. Were there time, it would be interesting to note the changes in the executive of the Rajputana line for the few years in which it has been worked. It is, perhaps, a necessary evil attending Government management, though the transfer of Mr. Furnival, who has but just arrived in the Presidency to Burmah, in order that Col. Trevor may enjoy the advantages of being in the chief railway department of Government with his relative General Trevor, seems to necessitate an expense which the State might fairly have escaped. We suppose that men high up in the service must be expected to throw any inconvenience and charge upon the country in order to push on their family connections ; and we see no remedy for the evil, so far as our railways are concerned, except to put the State railways, as rapidly as possibly, into the hands of the old companies so far as practicable, and where this cannot be done to encourage the formation of companies to undertake their management. It is clearly impossible that the managers of the various lines are continually transferred from one branch of the department to another. No manager's interests or reputation can be identified with the success of any one line, and consequently there is no spur to his ambition. And the evil does not stop at the lines already constructed, for the failure to show the success which might naturally be expected on one line prevents the construction of others, and thus the general extension of railways, on which the future of this country so much depends, is unnecessarily retarded. The evil carries with it, therefore, the gravest consequences. We see that the Rajputana line is to be placed under our local Government, and as it will be soon one of the great trunk lines of India, and one of the great feeders of the Bombay trade, it is essential that its management be of the best. We would urge, therefore, that arrangements be made with the B. B. and C. I. Railway to undertake the whole control, thus placing the entire traffic between Delhi, as well as Agra and Bombay under one management. The successful management of the Baroda Railway is seen in the working of the first six months of this year, for which time the working expenses amounted to only 36 per cent. of the gross receipts, while their net return above the guarantee of Government amounted to eleven lakhs of rupees. A management which can show a working charge amounting to less than three-eighths of the gross receipts is one to which other lines can be safely entrusted. But there will be another gain beside that of economy in carrying out this suggestion, namely, that the evils of the breach of gauge will be minimized. Of course all traffic between the Baroda and the Rajputana lines must be transferred at Sabarmuttee. If the transfer be made not only from waggon to waggon, but also from one company to another, from one set of officials to another, the delay and inconvenience will be largely increased. All this will be done away with by the one management, as there will be no conflict of interest, and no division of responsibility. The opening of the Rajputana line will affect largely the trade of Bombay, and it is therefore in the interests of Government as well as of the mercantile community that the conduct of this line be placed in the most efficient hands. The recognition of this principle of the

TELEGRAMS.

RETURN OF GENERALS PRIMROSE, BURROWS, AND NUTTAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, OCT. 4.

Generals Primrose, Burrows, and Nuttall accompany their troops to India, General Phayre taking over command.

LATER.

General Phayre has to-day taken over the command of the Kandahar Field Force.

RUMOURS AT KANDAHAR.

KANDAHAR, OCT. 4, 8-50 P.M.

Disturbing rumours are circulating in the bazaar here, to the effect that Mahomed Jan and Ayoub have formed an alliance, and that the latter will again advance, supported by a movement from Ghazni.

There is no doubt that the attitude of the population is expectant and hostile under present conditions.

We are, however, prepared for all emergencies.

GENERAL PRIMROSE'S RECALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 5.

General Primrose has at last been formally recalled, and ordered to report himself at Bombay. This step, it appears, was decided on by the Government of India at a meeting of the Council held on Friday last. The recently received report from General Roberts on the state of affairs he found at Kandahar supplied Government with formal evidence, on which it has now proceeded. Apart from his general incapacity, we now learn, in illustration of the manner in which General Primrose fulfilled his mission as representative of the British Power at Kandahar, that the British flag was never hoisted on the citadel until just before General Roberts' arrival, for fear lest it should attract the fire of the enemy.

RETURN OF TROOPS.

General Macpherson's Brigade has arrived at Chaman.

THE 9TH LANCERS.

The 15th Hussars have been ordered to make over their horses to the 13th Hussars, which points to the 9th Lancers being relieved.

CONVOY ATTACKED BY ROBBERS.

A convoy from Chaman was attacked by a few robbers when on the road to Kandahar, but some cavalry turned out from Chaman, and killed seven men, and took one prisoner.

GENERAL ROBERTS' DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

General Roberts sails for England on the 6th November.

BURMAH COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 4.

The case against Vyapoory Moodliar, late Commissariat Manager at Thayetmyo, concluded to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty by three to two; and the Recorder ordered the case to be referred to a Special Court.

SHIPWRECK.

The British ship Melpomene, from Liverpool to Rangoon, laden with salt, struck on a sunken rock 60 miles east of the Andamans. Finding it impossible to stop the leak, the Captain and the crew took to the boats. They were picked up last week by the steamer Kilwa, and are now in Rangoon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SIR BARTLE FRERE.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

Sir Bartle Frere has arrived in England.

THE PORTE'S SCHEME.

The Cabinet has discussed the scheme of the Porte, but the result of its deliberations has not transpired.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

H. M.'s troopship Serapis sailed yesterday for Bombay.

ATTACK ON DULCIGNO URGED.

Prince Nikita has urged the Great Powers to consent to an immediate attack on Dulcigno being made, which he will commence if assisted, as the lateness of the season forbids delay.

THE SCHEME OF THE PORTE IMPRACTICABLE.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The *Daily News*, in a leading article to-day, announces that the Turkish scheme is neither a reasonable nor practicable proposal.

The proposition is, that the Porte will undertake to surrender Dulcigno upon condition that the naval demonstration be henceforward abandoned; and, further, it promises afterwards to deal promptly with the Greek frontier and Armenian questions.

GARIBALDI AT GENOA.

GENOA, OCT. 4.

Garibaldi arrived here to-day, and was welcomed enthusiastically.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Bombay Mails of the 18th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 4.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 3rd.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady.

Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4¼d.
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅝
4½ do. do.	87⅜
3 do. Consols for account	98
5 do. French Rente, 1872	120½
Bar Silver	52½
40s. Mule Twist	0-10½

Arrivals—Arica, Seaforth.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, OCT. 5, 6-30 A.M.

Mail Steamer Bangalore, from Australia, arrived.

MESSRS. TREMAYNE & Co. have, it appears, sent Mr. A. N. Pearson, C.E., to report on the prospect of finding gold on the estate which the Wynaad Company has been started to work, and in a letter, which we publish to-day, they embody his report and that of Mr. Fryce Jones, contractor, who is stated to be a shareholder of the company. Mr. Pearson has found gold in some quartz taken from the bottom of neighbouring pits. He states that the external conditions for mining—the contour of the country, and the supply of water and timber—are favourable, and that there are everywhere indications of reefs and veins. Mr. Jones gives similar testimony, and says that there is water enough to work 150 tons of quartz a day in the dry season. Our Commercial Correspondent mentions a new Wynaad Company, started in London, under the name of the Wynaad Perseverance. There can be no doubt that if some of these ventures succeed, and the new industry be properly carried out to a successful issue, it will prove of incalculable benefit to India, and especially to this Presidency and Madras. But the proof of a mine is in its dividends.

MR. TREVOR PLOWDEN having joined his appointment at Bagbdad, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, the latter relieves Major Grant at Muscat.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE has been removed from the Bombay House of Correction to a prison in Rutnagherry.

A SPLENDID donation to the Patriotic Fund comes from Patialla. The Lahore paper says the Council of Regency of that State have resolved to place one lakh of rupees at the disposal of the Supreme Government on behalf of the fund.

MR. LYALL'S journey to Kandahar, we are now informed, is only postponed, not altogether prevented, by his illness. He will be able to proceed, it is hoped, at the end of this month.

IT has been decided that the Durbar at Lahore will be held in the camp of His Excellency the Viceroy, which is to be pitched on the race-course, near Government House.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Benares, G.C.S.I., has subscribed Rs. 1,000 towards the Naini Tal Relief Fund.

OUR Aurungabad correspondent writes:—"My paragraph anent the cost of the four large bridges on the Dhond-Manmad State Railway was extracted [illegible] the *Deccan Herald* from the *Bombay Times* [illegible] acknowledgment! Then the *Bombay Times* reproduces the same paragraph, and credits it to the *Deccan Herald* with the valuable information that [illegible] may be practiced a little more by journalists."

The Government of India have ordered some [illegible] to be sent over spectacles for heliographers [illegible] Messrs. Harvey and Lawrence, opticians, of

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon to the *Statesman* says a severe earthquake was felt at Bassein on Thursday last about 4 o'clock in the morning. The Sunboo Pagoda fell, scattering the jewels on the Htee. The municipal bazaar and public buildings were somewhat injured. The same shock was felt at Rangoon, but was comparatively light there.

THE *Kandahar News* of the 22nd September says Surgeon Major Morton is amongst the number suffering from very bad dysentery. The same paper hears that "nearly all of the bodies of the officers who fell at Maiwand have been recognised." The *News* of the 24th September states:—"One of the Wali's guns was recovered partly buried where it was abandoned; the others are supposed to have been buried by the villagers. These latter had news of the arrival of the brigade, as the bodies of those who fell at Maiwand or were killed during the retreat were discovered to have been recently buried." In the issue of the 23rd September, we read:—"The working of the transport between this and Quetta has been re-arranged as follows:—"Between Kandahar and Chaman the line will be worked by carts on the convoy system. Over the Khojack there will be ponies, mules, and donkeys, camels being as little used as possible, and no loaded carts allowed over. From Killa Abdula to Quetta there will be carts, again, on convoy system. An order has been issued, authorizing the distribution of swords and hatchets to followers at 10 per cent. on the strength."

ON the application of Mr. Turner, official liquidator of the East India Bank, an examination of witnesses took place before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court on Monday and yesterday, with the object, apparently, of enabling Mr. Turner to file a suit in the court in order to recover a large sum of money which should have gone to the Bank, but which is stated to have been appropriated by Mr. N. A. Wadia in bringing about a compromise of the Bank's claims against Kessowjee Naik and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey. Mr. Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia and Mr. Dinanath Raghunath Khote, the former liquidators, were the only witnesses examined. Our report is held over for want of space.

IT is stated that a supply of pack-saddles of the most recent pattern has been sent from the Royal Arsenal to India,—the Indian Government defraying their cost. It would have been possible, the Lahore paper imagines, to have had the saddles manufactured in this country quite as well as, and at a much lower rate than they can be made at home. There is, too, always the fear of anything made in England for either horses or mules being too large for the animals of this country. The horses of India, especially, are so much smaller than those at home that English head-stalls, bits, &c., are nearly always too large and heavy for them; and so it is with the mule-saddles and gear. Every strap is buckled up to the last hole, and the entire kit appears to have been made for a larger animal.

A PERUSAL of the Maiwand despatches, and the comments of the Government and military authorities appended thereto, leads the *Civil and Military Gazette* to the conclusion that the Government is primarily to blame for placing the force, and the General commanding it, in a false position from the outset. "It is easy and natural to blame troops that fail, and to condemn their leaders, but no lover of fair play will leave out of the account the influences which confronted them with overwhelming odds, and at the same time fettered their action. As regards the Viceroy's personal responsibility for the operations, we believe it to be incontestable that he acted on the advice of those who were his natural military advisers, and he cannot therefore be blamed as an individual for the untoward result of the measures of his Government."

A DINNER was given on Thursday evening at Simla to Mr. Lepel Griffin by a considerable number of friends in the service of the Punjab. The Hon'ble C. U. Aitchison was in the chair. Mr. Griffin, in returning thanks for the toast of his health, used some very strong expressions about the critics of present arrangements in Kabul and of General Roberts's march, denouncing his adversaries as "crack-brained, yelping curs." The *Pioneer* observes:—This language seems, not unnaturally, to have given offence, and was little appropriate to an occasion on which the bond of union among those present was personal friendliness rather than exact identity of political opinion. However, Mr. Plowden, the Lahore Judge, restored the harmony of the evening by proposing, in a humorous toast, the Army and Navy, coupling it with the names of General Stewart and Admiral Porter, K.C.B., in the person of Captain Liddell, who had been recently charming Simla society with his admirable representation of that celebrated hero.

WRITING on the question of what is to be done with Southern Afghanistan, the *Pioneer's* Special Correspondent asks:—Would it not be within the limits of our wisdom to exact some tribute from the mutinous sepoys who deserted the Wali, and from the treacherous villagers who swarmed out from the Argandab Valley and fell upon the unarmed followers and exhausted soldiers of General Burrows' Brigade in that awful retreat of July 27th? Is the Wali's artillery, caught as free-booty, and engaged in guerilla warfare, are shown no mercy: would it be too daring a request to make, that Kokaran, say, should be utterly destroyed as an example to the whole country? Of course, all Afghans are patriots, and deserve every praise that Exeter Hall can pour upon them; but patriotism is no excuse for murder, even when the plea urged in favour of the patriot is that "he knows no better."

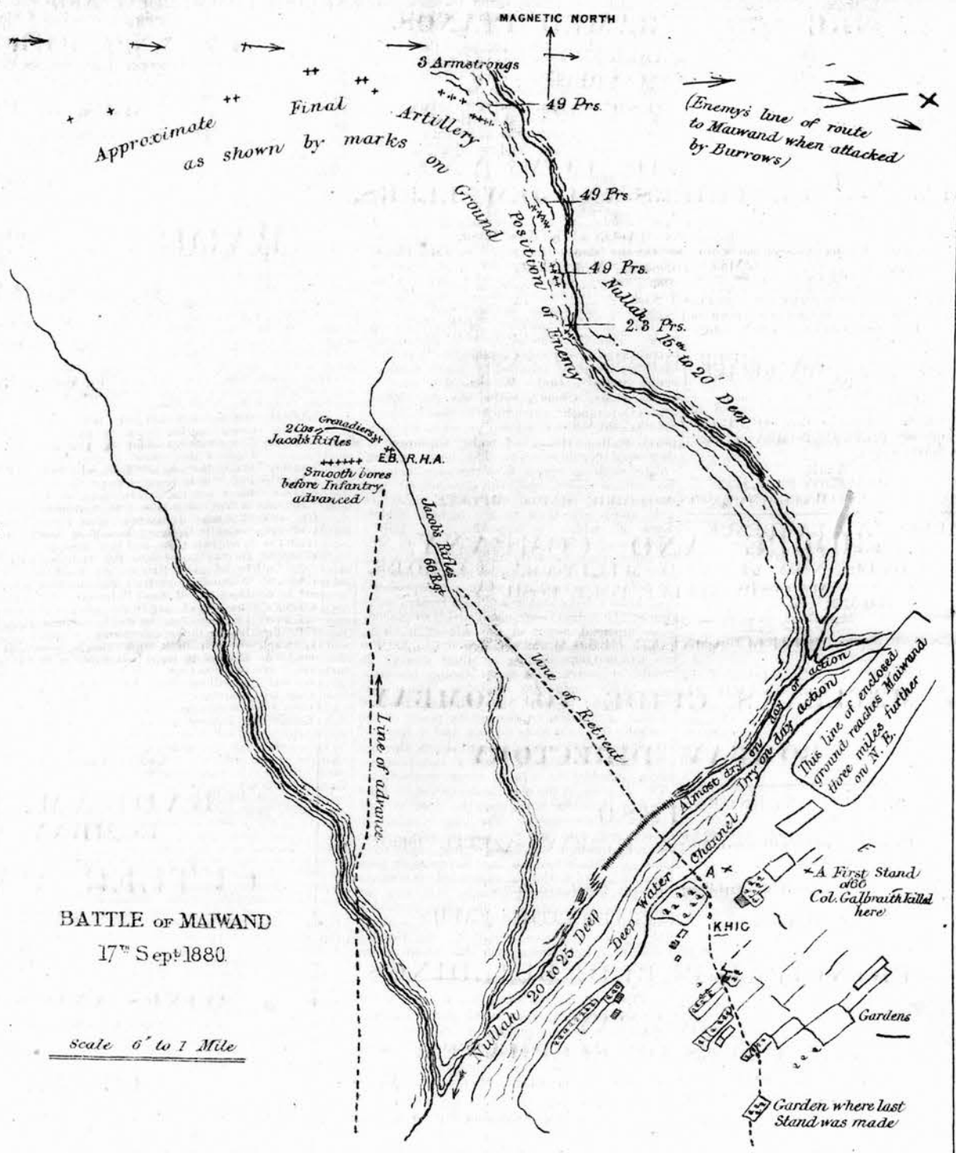
IN an article headed "Young by Courtesy," the *Madras Mail* writes:—The relatives of Sir Frederick Roberts must be somewhat surprised at seeing him perpetually alluded to as the "young artillery General," or the "young General." Pitt, the younger, was but twenty-two when he became Prime Minister; Wellington was thirty-four when he gained the day at Assaye; and Napoleon Bonaparte was thirty-six when he fought the battle of Austerlitz. General Roberts, on the other hand, is probably quite forty-seven years of age; and if the effigy of him at Madame Tussaud's be life-like, he is very grey. He affects large whiskers, such as used to be the fashion fifteen years ago, and all these facial decorations are grey throughout. As compared with the septuagenarian fossils who are allowed to hang on in the army as Generals, Sir Frederick is, of course, young; but it is only in the army that surprise would be felt at his having done so much at his present age.

OF the cholera outbreak amongst the troops on the frontier, the *Civil and Military Gazette* tells us the disease appeared some weeks ago in the headquarters of the 2-2nd Regiment at Peshawur. The regiment was at first sent out to cholera camp in the direction of Michnee, but was subsequently ordered to proceed along the grand trunk road towards Pindi—a most injudicious move considering the large number of troops halted along that line, that might be exposed to possible infection. The regiment is at present encamped seven miles on the Pindi side of Attock. The deaths among Europeans up to date are said to have been about 20. A few cases have occurred in the Peshawur cantonments. At Nowshera, the 14th Foot lost one man from the disease a day or two after the 9th had marched through. At Hassan Abdal a severe outbreak has occurred. The 67th Regiment is said to have suffered considerably—(they have had over 40 deaths, if report speaks correctly)—and in 4-5 R. A. there have been several deaths. All movements of troops through the infected localities are for the present suspended.

THE criminal justice report of British Burma for the past year shows that crime is somewhat decreasing, as the number of offences reported fell from 27,564 in 1878 to 25,370 in the year under review, while the number of persons brought to trial in 1879 was less by 1,977 than in 1878. During last year the proportion of convictions to persons under trial was 67 per cent. In the town of Rangoon the number of offences reported fell from 3,453 in 1878 to 2,656 in 1879. In the province of British Burma, exclusive of Rangoon city, there were 34 persons executed, 62 transported, and 1,065 whipped; while the number who suffered other punishments brings the total of persons punished in the province to 22,714. A table, descriptive of the nationalities of the various persons brought trial, shows that there has been an increase in the last two years in the number of Chinamen and Chittagonians who have been arraigned, while the number of persons tried, of all other nationalities, has fallen off, the Europeans and Eurasians brought to trial in 1879 being 14 per cent. less than that in 1878.

IN connection with the subject of the new Governor of Madras and his expected arrival, the *Madras Mail* remarks:—It is twenty-two years since Mr. Adam left Bombay, and during that brief period in the history of nations the town has, to a very great extent, been remilt. He will notice with satisfaction the removal of the fortifications which once hugged in the Fort, and he will remark on all sides signs of progress, taste, and wealth that may lead him to expect similar indications in the good city of Madras. He will not have been here a day without perceiving that this town offers abundant scope for the exercise of the taste of a quondam First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings. There is little left for the most active and tasteful of Governors to do for Bombay that her citizens have not already done for her; but in Madras there is a great deal to do; and if only Mr. Adram will devote himself to the useful task of urging the public to co-operate with his Government in beautifying the place, he may safely expect to leave the town in a much more presentable appearance than he will find it. Surely Mr. Chisholm, who has, it is said, not indulged in a smile for many a day, may now cheer himself with the hope that good times for the Government Architect are about to come again.

THE stationmaster at Nowshera—Indus Valley State Railway—has been, the Kurrachee *Civil and Military Gazette* hears, placed in police custody for neglect of duty, owing to which the collision took place the other day.



THE MAIWAND DISASTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, SEPT. 20.

As I have just ridden in here from Khushk-i-Nakhud, where I left the force under Brigadier General Daubeny told off to bury the dead on the scene of General Burrows' unfortunate fight, I may perhaps be able to convey to your readers some idea of the position which the ill-fated brigade occupied for so many hours on the 27th of July, and of the sufferings which the troops experienced during their long and horrible retreat.

I left Kokeran near Kandahar on the 10th instant, the force which I accompanied being almost exactly similar in strength to that which had preceeded us along the same road. We had the 7th Fusiliers, the 4th Bombay Rifles, and the 2nd Belluchis, under Colonel Tanner; two squadrons of the 3rd Sind Horse and one of the Poona Horse, under Colonel LaTouche, of the latter, made up our cavalry; and of artillery, we had the six guns of Field Artillery, under Major Greig. At Kokeran the vineyards and orchards of the most lovely valley in Afghanistan were disfigured by the encampments of Ayoub Khan's late army, and as the appetite of an Afghan Ghazi is proverbial, the apple-trees and vines, which at this season ought to be loaded with fruit, were all bare. The villages, however, being deserted, and the orchards left without owners, our British soldiers resolved themselves into small foraging parties, bent upon exploring every adjacent garden in the hope of discovering a stray bunch of grapes or two. Meeting one of these groups in the evening, we asked them if they had got anything; the reply was, "yes, we got fired at," showing that some desperate men, fugitives of the 1st September, were still lurking about. Indeed, notwithstanding political assurances as to the good feeling of the people of Western Afghanistan towards us, a European is never safe in this country, except within the line of his own sentries. On the 28th of July many of the fugitives from Maiwand, after having survived the dangers of the fight, and the horrors of the retreat, lost their lives just as they were within sight of the Kandahar bastions, while passing through the green lane of Kokeran. Every wall and orchard was occupied on that day by swarms of villagers, who maintained a hot fire upon the wearied and exhausted men, and it was not until General Brooke and his force arrived from Kandahar to the rescue that they were dispersed. At Kokeran, however, and for a few miles beyond, we found no traces of our dead. The bodies had all been buried by the troops of General Gough's brigade, now encamped there, or by the enemy.

THE LINE OF RETREAT.

Next morning the brigade marched to Asoo Khan, a distance of ten miles, Colonel LaTouche extending his cavalry in front of either flank of the column for nearly a mile, so that the ground on both sides of the line of retreat might be thoroughly explored. A human skull, perfectly bare, was first discovered, and a little further on a heap of bones, the remains of some poor wretch who had dropped behind through exhaustion, and whose sufferings were ended, probably, by the tulwar slash of a Pathan—crowds of whom then lined the water-courses and walls on either side of the road. Between Kokeran and Asoo Khan we found the traces of fifteen bodies, but probably numbers more had been dragged into the neighbouring villages and murdered there, whose remains we could not now, of course, discover. Near each skeleton was a dark stain—marking the spot where the deathblow had been struck, and where the body lay until dragged away by wild animals. Strange to say, these, in almost every case, had left the hands alone, and also the face, where the features had not been disfigured by talwar cuts—there being something, apparently, about the human hands and face that arrests and appals even the hunger of a famishing jackal. From Asoo Khan we marched to Hauz-i-Mudit, where the artillery and fugitives first obtained water. Many got none until they reached Kokeran—not having had a drop for thirty-six hours, during five of which had passed underneath a scorching July sun amid constant fighting and marching. The Argandab valley is bounded at Hauz-i-Mudit on one side by the great desert of Seistan, extending far away into the heart of Persia, checked here by the Argandab river from encroaching upon Afghanistan, and from rendering that country more sterile than it is already. On our side of the river, and lying parallel to the road, some three hundred yards away, runs a long line of villages and orchards, contrasting strongly with the sandy waste beyond the stream. To the right of our road reaching up to the hills, about twelve miles distant, was a stony plain. Across this plain the cavalry moved in extended order over the line taken by the fugitives, the infantry keeping close to the villages and the water. I accompanied the cavalry, and every now and then, as we moved along, a horseman, far out on the plain, would be observed to halt; one or two others would converge toward him; a group would form; a trotting camel carrying shovels and pick-axes would stride towards it, and we would know that another heap of bones had been discovered. In one or two instances, it was possible to say whether the remains were those of a European or a native,—a few hairs still adhering to the skull or above the mouth would suffice; and if the former, the Rev. Mr. Cane would be sent for, and a portion of the burial-service of the Church of England would be read.

At Hauz-i-Mudit itself our late Khan of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, who here was in his native district, told us that before our arrival he had buried over one hundred of our dead, and some fresh mounds of earth attested to the truth of his statement. Those who fell here were chiefly men who had laid down in the dark to snatch a few moments of rest, but through the misty atmosphere. They slowly confidence; and it is stated further, that on their who slept on until the sun appeared above the horizon, or thirsty fugitives who had passed the night in a vain search for water. These must have wistfully approached Hauz-i-Mudit in the morning, hoping to find underneath the green trees that line the irrigation channels the means of assuaging their terrible thirst, but instead of water they found Afghans, eager for murder and for plunder. It is, when he is most desperate, however, that the British soldier is most dangerous, and empty cartridges lying round many of the corpses testified that the Pathans had to fight for their prey. Many of the fugitives formed themselves into groups, which fought their way to Kokeran and Kandahar without assistance, for the guns and cavalry had passed on hours before. Some of these groups, of course, were overpowered, their bodies being found by us all in a circle, empty Snider mixed with Martini-Henry cartridges, showing that soldiers and sepoys had died together fighting shoulder to shoulder. We identified the skeleton of one Bombay Grenadier, who had placed his back against a precipitous hill-side, with nineteen empty cartridge cases lying around and underneath him. His savage foes angered at his stubborn resistance, had attempted to burn the body.

Delayed by our melancholy work, our little army took five days to cover the forty-five miles between Kandahar and Khushk-i-Nakhud. The villages were mostly deserted, but the inhabitants of one or two had ventured to remain, trusting to the well-known clemency of our troops in Afghanistan. But it was a sore trial for our soldiers to leave unmolested those scowling Pathans, outside whose hamlets, only a few hundred yards away, lay the bones of our murdered comrades. Not even in the deserted villages—deserted because their owners were conscious of their guilt—was the abandoned property allowed to be touched. But in most cases, both in the inhabited and uninhabited houses, everything had been carried away or hidden. A Beluch sepoy whom I had observed searching most diligently but fruitlessly a succession of empty houses, who poked his bayonet in vain underneath every heap of refuse, and wherever the ground appeared to be freshly turned, sighed deeply as he wiped his forehead, exclaiming that "the blackguards have *changed* everything—their own property as well as the Sirkar's." Colonel Tanner's Beluchis have now been in Afghanistan since October, 1878. I marched with them from Quetta to Kandahar, when the frontier was first crossed, and ever since they have been doomed to remain in these dreadful regions, seeing regiment after regiment that had come up here long after them march back to India and to comfort. Their long experience has, however, rendered them most efficient in the not uncongenial duty of searching villages, but even they failed to discover those lost arms which we were so desirous of recovering. We thought once that success awaited us when we came across a door guarded by a very ancient lady with yellow-stained hair and teeth, who promptly informed us that before we got inside we should have to pass over her dead body. The delighted Beluchis swiftly decided upon a plan of operations. Two of them occupied her in front with a flow of language which even her practised tongue found it difficult to meet, while two others were helped by their companions over the walls on her flank, and suddenly opening the door in her rear, against which she was leaning, at once obtained an easy, but somewhat unseemly victory. Inside we soon discovered the cause of the old lady's opposition. A sepoy flushed from one of the rooms a covey of Afghan ladies, whose lord and master had probably taken refuge in the neighbouring hills. After flying round the courtyard the fair ones settled down in a corner, but their efforts to cover up their faces were somewhat unsuccessful, the curiosity which afflicts the sex overcoming even the angry remonstrances of the beldame aforesaid, who kept a careful watch over her charge.

KHUSHK-I-NAKHUD.

At Khushk-i-Nakhud we were told that the villagers, alarmed at our approach, had buried our dead on the field and in its vicinity; and as we approached the scene of the fight, the report was confirmed by our finding numerous bodies half-buried, indicated in most instances by a withered arm thrust up through the loose soil with the fore finger strangely pointing to the sky above. Almost invariably when the skeletons were intact the arms of the dead were uplifted in this weird manner as if to impress upon the beholder the difference between the human form, even in death, and the carcases of the lower animals that also lay around. Between Kokeran and the battlefield we had buried one hundred and forty-four bodies, fifty-two of which were Europeans and ninety-two natives, and including the hundred buried by the Khan of Khelat-i-Ghilzi had accounted for about two hundred and fifty of the missing. The battlefield is about eight miles distant from the entrenched position at Kushk-i-Nakhud which General Burrows' Brigade had occupied—a position, by the way, condemned by everybody as absurd from a military point of view. It was too small for the force, is commanded by hills on both sides, and if the troops had been attacked while inside hardly a man would have escaped. The tracks of the guns indicated to us the route taken by the doomed brigade on that fatal morning. Up to within a short distance of the battlefield it lay over cultivated ground and between walled enclosures, in front of which, on the other side of a broad nullah, stretched a bleak and sterile plain, with a high range of hills in the back ground. Across that plain at the time, and concealed by a mirage which obscured the view on all sides, Ayoub Khan's immense host was streaming, making for the village of Maiwand some five miles to the right of the head of the column. If our troops had remained that morning at Khushk-i-Nakhud, they would have been cut off from Kandahar by the enemy, General Burrows, however, was also making; for Maiwand, his road lying behind a succession of orchards that ran parallel to the line Ayoub Khan was taking. But unfortunately for our troops the enemy's horsemen were discovered at this time looming on the plain like giants in the dark to snatch a few moments of rest, but through the misty atmosphere. They slowly confidence; and it is stated further, that on their retreated, and were at once followed by two guns of Horse Artillery under Lieutenant Maclaine, who was frequently and repeatedly recalled without success. Subsequently he was supported by the remaining four guns of the battery escorted by cavalry. These made several advances, and at last settled down in a position where Maclaine joined them, and from which the entire battery maintained a steady fire upon Ayoub's army now visible,—extending across the plain for miles, and appearing to our astonished troops like the margins of an immense forest. General Burrows prepared to conform the movements of the infantry to those of the guns and cavalry. He abandoned the line of gardens, not without remonstrances I am told, and advanced his small force into the open plain beyond, not to attack but to lie down, and to wait passively until the enemy had surrounded him on all sides. Defeat to many seemed certain from the first. A jemadar of Ayoub's Armstrong battery, who is now in the camp of the English army appeared to them to be marching also upon Maiwand to cut them off from the water, when, as my informant remarks, "our long line of troops, Ghazis, and guns, could never have deployed to our front, and we would have been thrown into confusion. But when your people came straight on, all we had to do was to face to the right for our entire line to confront yours."

THE BATTLEFIELD.

A reference to the sketch which I send you herewith, and which was made on the field by Lieutenant Talbot, R.E., will convey to your readers an exact idea of the terrible position occupied by our troops, as well as of the line by which they advanced and retreated. To us the exact spot was indicated by a long row of dead horses, seven or eight hundred yards beyond the nullah, over which a flock of vultures were still hovering, as if loth to leave the locality that had supplied them with so tremendous a feast. Following the tracks of our gun-wheels, still clearly visible, they led us to where the remnants of two of our waggons strewed the ground, shattered into pieces by round-shot and shell, many of which—some of the latter unexploded—still lay around. Two hundred yards further on we reached the fighting line, the withered up carcasses of horses lying thick everywhere, some with the letters E. B. stamped on their fore feet, marking where the battery had been in action. The dead had all been removed by the villagers; but several arms and legs, the skin tanned to parchment by the sun, sticking out from three or four hastily filled in pits, indicated only too horribly where we should find them. To the right (see the sketch) extended a thick line of empty Snider cartridges, showing where Jacob's Rifles bent back almost at right angles to the guns, partly sheltered by a shallow nullah bed, in which the men had laid down. To the right of the Sniders, and also in the nullah, lay the still thicker row of Martini-Henry cartridges of the 66th Regt. At intervals, that eloquent dark stain on the ground, the meaning of which the experience of the previous five days had taught us, indicated where a soldier had been killed; but such stains were not frequent either among Jacob's Rifles or the 66th. But on the left of the guns, along the position occupied by the Grenadiers, mute evidences of slaughter were fearfully numerous. The sepoys of that regiment lay on ground as flat as a billiard-table, and consequently round-shot, shell, and bullets told on them terribly. In and around the pits, where the dead lay buried, were scores of the red-peaked caps on which the puggrees of the Grenadiers are wound, showing, also, how heavy must have been the loss which that corps sustained during the three hours or so that they remained steady under fire. Unfortunately the six smoothbore guns captured from the Wali's mutinous infantry, fighting on that day in the opposing lines, were taken into action with a short supply of ammunition, and had, in consequence, to retire early in the fight; the effect upon our native troops being exceedingly bad. It was then whispered along the line that "our guns are silenced," but with the exception of the two companies of Jacob's Rifles detached from their own regiment and placed on the extreme right, the troops never wavered. These two companies, threatened as they were by the enemy's cavalry, at once gave way; and no wonder, for their European officer, with three out of four of their native officers, lay dead in their front, blown to pieces by round-shot. Seven or eight hundred yards beyond our line we could see that of the enemy, indicated, like ours, by the carcasses of horses and camels. Passing over the intervening space, dotted here and there with the graves of Ghazis, we were astounded to find ourselves on the brink of a huge nullah, sufficiently deep and wide, but invisible from where our troops lay to conceal an army of thirty thousand men. In the bed of this nullah we saw the track made by the enemy's guns as they passed along under cover to positions from which they could enfilade our line; and down the nullah streamed the Ghazis on that disastrous day out of reach of our breach loaders—to our right and to the villages in our rear—enabling them eventually to altogether outflank and surround our unfortunate and overmatched brigade. There were no dead or partially buried men in the enemy's line. They had carried them all away to a cemetery made for the purpose, where we afterwards counted four hundred graves of their regular troops alone.

As to the exact time when our troops gave way there is some difference of opinion. As the action progressed, the cavalry were broken up into small fragments, and detached on either flank to meet the turning movements developed by the enemy soon after the fight began. One small party of Sind Horse on the right were ordered to charge the Ghazis, who were threatening the flank of the 16th. After some difficulty Lieutenant Smith, who was in command, assisted by Major Hogg, Brigade Major, got the men to follow him; and the charge, for all we know, might have been successful if General Nuttall had not shouted out "halt." He had seen the nullah in front, and feared the men would be dismounted. The result, at all events, was unfortunate, as the sowars never recovered their

return they encountered the Horse Artillery going out of action, which shook still more their already weakened morale. Captain Slade, who took command of the battery after Major Blackwood was wounded, tells me that when he gave the order to limber up, the five companies of Jacob's Rifles had given way, and the Grenadiers were coming down upon him in square. The officers of Jacob's Rifles believe, on the contrary, that it was the guns going out of action that started their men. Probably the latter mistook the ammunition waggons for the cannon. At all events, Jacob's Rifles went first, and the Grenadiers next, the cause being the appearance of Ghazis in their rear. The mass of sepoys came down on the 66th, who stood up bewildered, and not knowing what had happened; and the whole confused crowd then moved slowly off to the garden on their right. All attempts to stem the retreat were useless. Colonel Galbraith was heard to declare that his men were out of hand, and the sepoys in rear made no resistance to the Ghazis, who cut them down right and left with impunity. In front, however, the Pathans did not care to tackle the British soldier, and in a few minutes the nullah and water-course, with the gardens beyond, were reached. Here the stand was made around the colors, and many brave men preferred death to flying further. A band of two hundred strong, including many sepoys, rallied round the officer of the 66th Regiment. After the colours disappeared, another stand was made in a low mud enclosure, just where the open country begins; and it is believed that not a man would have left the place if General Burrows, seeing the enemy coming up on all sides, had not ordered a retirement. The cry spread, "make the best of your way to Kandahar," and thenceforth, save with the guns and cavalry, it became a *sauve qui peut*. The guns, greatly to the credit of the men and officers, who commanded them, brought up the rear of the flying soldiery, and getting into action, checked the pursuit by round after round of shrapnell and case fired at close ranges. The cavalry, led by General Nuttall, had attempted a charge when the infantry broke, but the sowars (157 horses out of 300 in the fighting line had been previously disabled by the heavy fire) did not face the mass of the enemy, but assailed those Ghazis who were attacking the infantry, and then moved off the field altogether. Beyond the nullah they drew up again and assisted the guns in protecting the rear.

Between the fighting line and the gardens, where the last stand was made, there are now few traces of the seething mass of soldiers, Ghazis, and sepoys that had swept over the ground seven weeks before. But once across the deep water-course down which the men tumbled, bayonetting each other in the effort to get over, the signs of hand-to-hand fighting are numerous. The dark stains on the ground, already alluded to, are to be seen in every direction, and two large pits showed where the bodies had been deposited. Along one short wall I counted over a score of stains, where as many men had elected to die with their face to the foe: and in the enclosure further on a row of empty cartridges inside the walls, testified to the hot fire that was there maintained for a time. In the evening all the graves in this vicinity were opened, and the bodies inspected. They were found to contain eighty-five Europeans and thirty-seven natives. Unlike those on the retreat, here they were not stripped. Of course they were disfigured by sword-cuts, but not so much that we were unable, in many cases, to identify them. I have already telegraphed to you a list of the officers, and will merely mention here that only Lieutenants Honeywood, Barr, and Hinde are now unaccounted for.

A large cairn of stones has been erected over the spot where the six guns of Horse Artillery remained so long in action opposed to the enemy's thirty pieces, and the graves everywhere have been neatly banked over with stones—their only monuments being a few of the round-shot picked up on the field. Before bidding them a final farewell, a party of one hundred men of the 7th Fusiliers marched to the ground, preceded by the band, playing the solemn strains of the Dead March in *Saul*. The funeral services of the Churches of Rome and England were read, the troops presented arms, and the dead of Maiwand were left in their last resting place. The troops had buried in all, on the line of retreat and on the field, 137 Europeans and 129 natives. The dead buried by villagers on the field are officially estimated at 400. (Many think, and I among them, there were not more than 200 there). Now that after including the 100 by the Khan of Khelat-i-Ghilzi, the total is only 766, leaving a large number still unaccounted for. There were some hundreds of followers besides the thousand soldiers, who never reached Kandahar.

The questions, who are to blame for this miserable episode of a most miserable war, and whom ought we to hang, I must leave to the court of enquiry to decide, and will only mention here that all without exception who have visited the field of Maiwand are of opinion that our troops were disgracefully handled. But that fact does not absolve from censure those who dared to send a British force to face a powerful enemy in the field under the command of a general who is not a soldier, and of a cavalry brigadier who is not a cavalry officer, who thus dishonestly and disgracefully sacrificed the public service for personal considerations; and who betrayed the high trust that was imposed upon them. Until the public services of India are barred against this class of men, who are too lazy to work themselves, and not honest enough to be entrusted with the disposal of the posts under them, we shall always be liable to such disasters as Maiwand.

WEATHER REPORT.—OCT. 5.

CANNANORE, 5-5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind N. W.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather overcast; wind W. 3; thermometer, 82; barometer, 29·982.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind miles 47·1 W.; thermometer, 80·75, 76·25; barometer, 30·072, 29·97.

TUTICORIN, 2-45 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer, 86; barometer, 29·94.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. light; thermometer, 81.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

		Colaba. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
Previously registered.		65 78	72 11	64 83	69 54
Oct. 1	Monday	0 1			0 3
" 5	Tuesday	0 15	0 0	0 0	
	Total	66 79	72 56	64 83	69 57

NOTE.—The return from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. and Esplanade up to 6 a.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

SIMLA, September 30.—A slight, but very general, fall of the barometer has taken place since yesterday morning, rather greater on the west coast of India than elsewhere. The relative distribution of pressure is not much altered thereby. In general the weather remains fine over India; but heavy rain (7 inches) is reported from Goalpara and 13 inches from Dacca. The following stations also report rain:—False Point ½ inch; Benares ½ inch, Fyzabad 2-tenths; Jubbulpore 3-tenths, Nagpore 4-tenths, Akola 3-tenths, Amraoti 6-tenths; Satara 1-tenth, Goa 9-tenths; Masulipatam 1-inch, Rajahmundry 2-tenths, Madras 1-tenth, Cochin ½ inch.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta, during the week ended the 25th September, was 189, giving a ratio per thousand of population per annum of 22·9 as compared with 21·7 in the previous week. There were 64 deaths from fevers, 1 from small-pox, and 2 from cholera.

AN APPROACHING MARRIAGE.—The celebrated Maharatta lady, Roma Bye, we are credibly informed, is going to be married at Bankipore under the provisions of Act III of 1872, and the 13th of this month has been fixed for the celebration of that auspicious event. It is neither good for man nor for woman to be alone, and if Roma Bye has chosen the better part, we are sure no one has a right to be angry with her. But who do you think is the fortunate man whom she has chosen to be her consort? Some native Prince or native civilian? No, no. Passing by such suitors, one of whom almost turned mad at the rejection of his suit, she has bestowed her affections upon a native gentleman of Sylhet, Baboo Bepin Beharry Dass, M. A. and B. L., pleader of the Judge's Court. We congrtulate Baboo Bepin

which a jewel was composed, only in cases when, at first sight, there appeared doubt as to its identity.

In the memorandum of the *Sutramam* it has been implied, and in subsequent articles of that newspaper it has been positively asserted, that the original list or catalogue, prepared under Colonel Elliot's directions and signed by him, has been made away with, and is missing. This statement has no foundation whatever in facts. The original registers (in duplicate) of 1868 were not interfered with in any manner whatsoever. They are still in existence, one at Mysore, and another in the Chief Commissioner's Treasury at Bangalore, and they continue to be the only authoritative record of the Palace jewelry. But at the re-arrangement made by me in July 1872, fresh additional lists of the jewels, in the order of the re-arrangement, were made for convenience of reference; and these lists show against each jewel, its number in the original register of 1868.

It has been further stated that I found and recorded the original list to be worthless. That is quite untrue. My belief is that my strong impression at the time I made the re-arrangement (eight years have now elapsed), was that the original register of 1868 was, in all essentials, remarkably accurate: surprisingly so, when the circumstances were considered. Captain Wilson in his letter had noticed certain discrepancies of description, and it was to these inaccuracies that I referred in my remarks on his letter, when I described them as numerous. Considering the enormous number of jewels, consisting, in very many cases, of long strings of pearls and other precious stones of no great value, and remembering that Colonel Elliot's catalogue did not profess to contain the precise numbers of such precious stones (for these were counted, as he reported to Government, only "as far as practicable"), I attached no great importance to such discrepancies either in 1872, when I arranged the jewels, or in 1877, when I wrote some remarks from memory upon Captain Wilson's letter.

What I did in the matter of the re-arrangement of the jewels, was not done in secret, as asserted, but was duly made known at the time to the Chief Commissioner, Sir Richard Meade by whom, as well as Colonel Malleson and others, the new arrangement was regarded as a very great improvement. At the same time, under Sir R. Meade's instructions, a quantity of gold and silver coin and bullion, lying idle in the jewel-room, were sold, and the proceeds duly invested. The whole of these and other transactions relating to the Palace jewelry subsequent to the original registration of 1868, are recorded in separate diary books kept by the Palace officials, so that there is no difficulty whatever in examining, identifying, or accounting for the Palace jewels.

5. I should add that the keys of the jewel-room and jewel cases have always been kept in an iron safe in the Palace under a military guard: that the key of that safe has always been in the hand of the guardian, or other European official resident at Mysore; that the jewel-room has never been opened or any jewel taken out or replaced except in the presence of the guardian, the Controller and the Palace officials concerned, and these officials are old, trusted servants of the Maharaja. There has thus been no opportunity for irregularity of any kind, and no ground whatever at any time for doubt or distrust in the matter.

6. Another examination of the jewels would indeed be very desirable, nay, essential. The difficulty experienced by Captain Wilson of finding the requisite time for such a long work has, I conclude, stood in the way of all officers who held the post of Guardian. In point of fact, the only examination that has been attempted since 1868, has been that which was made by me in 1872. I have always contemplated a careful final re-examination before the restoration of the Province. The work must be done under adequate precautions to avoid all risk, and I have already directed preliminary preparatory steps to be taken; and when I go to Mysore in October next, I propose to arrange for such examination to be set on foot. In the meantime I have no hesitation assuring the Government that, notwithstanding the inconvenience occasioned by the large quantities of jewelry required for the use of the Maharaja and the Maharani, there is no reason whatever to believe that any loss or malpractices have taken place, and no ground to apprehend that such can occur under careful arrangements which exist.

7. In conclusion, I must add an expression of my confident belief that the "scrupulous care and fidelity" approvingly noticed by Mr. Bowring in 1868 have uninterruptingly been since bestowed on the same preservation of the Palace jewels in Mysore.

J. D. GORDON,
Chief Commr. of Mysore and Coorg, and Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja.

Government House, Bangalore, the 29th July 1880.

No. 24, dated Mysore, 21st August 1877.

From—Captain F. A. Wilson, Political Agent and Tutor to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, in charge Guardian's Office.

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Bangalore.

With reference to paragraph 2 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 42 of the 16th June last, I have the honor to annex the following list of the jewels presented to Subramanya Raj Urs on the occasion of his marriage:—

No.		Rs.	a.
480.	Sapphire and diamond ring	200	0
410.	Ditto	200	0
164.	Diamond Chendra Mooru	1,200	0
705.	Ingot of gold	1,718	8
32.	Satladi	600	0
		3,918	8

2. Jewel No. 32 of Chendra Vilasa requires explanation. The value entered against it in the register is Rs. 6,000, but it is hardly worth one-tenth of that sum. It is described as containing 325 pearls, 42 rubies, and 21 emeralds (of a very inferior quality) and cannot, under any circumstances, be worth more than Rs. 600. Credit has been given to it only for that sum.

3. The error with regard to the valuation seems in this instance to have arisen from a clerical oversight, which is quite possible, seeing that a single cipher will make such a great difference. The Sheristadar Ramakrishniah, [illegible] states that the error was first detected when Mr. Gordon, as Officiating Guardian, was inspecting the jewels on the occasion of placing them in the new safes which were made according to his orders, and points out a pencil-note made at the time in the margin of the orignal. He is not sure whether Mr. Gordon remembers the occurrence, and his written statement is herein enclosed for information.

4. I beg to take this opportunity to state that this is not the only jewel in reference to which such mistakes have been committed. The value of the jewels has been rather arbitrarily recorded, and is not always found correct. In illustration of this remark, I would refer to this office letter No. 22 of the 21st instant, in which a description is given of a jewel proposed to be presented to Gopalraj Ursu's wife. A similar error has been brought to notice in connection with the jewel No. 530, the recorded value of which is only Rs. 300, while its real value approaches very nearly Rs. 3,000.

5. Another class of mistakes that has been detected is the inaccuracies in description. Many of the jewels have been found to contain more stones and pearls than are entered against them, while with many others the number is far short of the recorded number; some of the jewels coming under this description are as follows:—

No.		Estimated value.
92.	Malaku less pearls 9, and diamonds 3	Rs. 3,500
98.	Malakina Addikay, more rubies 18	200
91.	Malakina Kuttchu, more diamonds 8, rubies 2, less pearls 26	2,000
110.	Jeele Billay, more diamonds 19, emerald 1	3,000
172.	Vale, less rubies 1	3,000
322.	Tattoo Bale, more rubies 6	5,000
366.	Haster Kadaga, more diamonds 2, and rubies 4	6,000
122.	Bhatinga, less rubies 1 and pearls 33	700
91.	Mootinasaru, less pearls 12	5,200
83.	Tanmanee, more pearls 3, and ruby 1	1,300

6. I need hardly state that such mistakes were the unavoidable results of the hurry with which the examination of the jewels had to be conducted. Any attempt to correct them will entail so much labour and time, that, desirable as it is, it cannot be undertaken jointly with other duties. A special agency will be necessary to execute the work satisfactorily. Care is, however, at present taken to see that jewels taken out are restored to the jewel room in the same state in which they are taken out.

7. The Chief Commissioner will see that the aggregate value of the jewels is now Rs. 3,918-8, shewing an excess of Rs. 918-8 over the sanctioned value. With regard to this I beg to explain that the gold ingot No. 705, valued at Rs. 1,718-8, was issued for the making of the necessary gold ornaments, and the excess of value has been met be a corresponding decrease in the money expenditury incurred on account of marriage. The whole expenditure has been thus kept within the sanctioned amount of Rs. 10,500.

SUPPOSED FENIAN OUTRAGE ON ENGLAND.

FROM the English papers we see that shortly before midnight on Sept. 13 an attempt was made in Sheffield to murder William Stephens, an Irishman, who had been employed for some time in the building of the new Union offices. The man lodged with a Mrs. Madden in a quarter of the town known as Burnt Tree Lane, and while he was in his lodgings a stranger came to the door and asked whether Stephens was in. The two men went into the street together, a report of firearms was heard, and the neighbours running out saw Stephens staggering towards the passage, with his face bleeding and his head lacerated with a shot. Three men were seen escaping from the street and were chased, but they hid in the region of Snow Lane. Stephens was taken to the infirmary. Although he knew his assailants, he would not disclose their names to the police. It is believed that Stephens is a member of some secret society, and that this accounts for his hesitation in not revealing the names of his assailants to the police. Another statement is that he was concerned in a dispute with some union of labourers, and that this punishment has been inflicted upon him because he would not join its ranks. Further reports say that Stephens lay in a very civitical condition, but would not divulge the name of the man who shot him. There was no doubt that the crime was premeditated. For many hours prior to the outrage three strange men were seen loitering in the street where Stephens lived, and one who looked like an American was observed to peer into the window of the house where Stephens lodged. At night the three strangers were again in the street, and one of them—a man of middle height, and dressed in a snuff-coloured suit—was noticed loading some weapon, supposed to be a pistol, near a street lamp. It was this man who called Stephens out; and Fanny Hogan, a neighbour, saw him shoot Stephens, resting the weapon on his left shoulder. One of the men is known by Stephens as the Yankee, and he formerly belonged to a Fenian brotherhood in Lancashire. The man in the snuff-coloured suit is said to be the agent of a secret society, and has been tracking Stephens for some time.

The *Globe* of the 17th Sept., the day the mail left, states:—The police at Sheffield have not yet succeeded in arresting the men who on Monday night attempted to murder the Irishman Stephens, or in discovering the precise motive for the crime. They have ascertained that there has been a split in one of the local Irish secret societies and that feeling runs very high between the two parties, but the precise cause of the disruption has not been traced. Stephens is a superior looking man, and is educated far above the ordinary line of Irishmen. He is now remembered as having taken a prominent part in local politics. During Mr. Waddy's candidature for the representation of the borough in December last, Stephens attended several of his meetings to elicit his opinions on Home Rule. At one densely crowded meeting, held at Heeley, he created a great disturbance by his questions and interruptions. It is stated that formerly Stephens was a prominent member of the Fenian organization in the town, and that the motive for the crime is probably to be found in the fact that he had deserted that body and had joined the Home Rulers. He is now progressing favourably.

ITALY AND THE OTHER EUROPEAN POWERS.

THE *Time's* correspondent at Rome wrote on the 5th September:—

In Italy every turn in European politics is examined from the point of view of what profit may probably accrue to Italy, and what line of action it would be best for her to assume under such, or such other, possible conditions; and the Vienna Correspondent of the *Diritto* considers them from the hypothesis of an approaching conflict in which Austria-Hungary and Germany shall be opposed to France and Russia, and possibly England. He says:—

"In the abstract it would be best to side with no one, and to observe a strict neutrality. But has Italy nothing to gain? Is there nothing by which she can profit? If the gain or the profit could be made by remaining neutral—that is to say, by putting a price on her neutrality—it would be the *summum opus*. A neutral Italy would be understandable if she had no tendencies, nothing to desire. Satisfied in herself, she could follow a purely pacific line of conduct, thinking of nothing but the increase and the consolidation of her internal forces. There would then be no need for keeping up a great army and spending money on colossal war preparations while her financial condition is so serious. But yonder there is Tunis, here there is the Trentino, and on the other side there is the East. Moreover, there is Italy's just pretension to being a great Power, to say nothing of the unreasonable pretensions of those who would have her so at all cost, and at every moment. To these the just pretensions serve as a corrective. A policy of absolute neutrality is, therefore, not understandable, except as one of complete concentration. Perhaps this would be excellent, but without doubt it is not what Italy has followed hitherto or is likely to follow in the future. . . Supposing, then, that the result should be favourable to Austria and Germany in a war with France and Russia, and, let us say, also England. If Italy maintained an armed neutrality, but on conditions agreed upon with France and Russia, what would she gain in case of those Powers suffering a reverse? Neither frontier nor anything to counterpoise against the expansion of Austria, nor any security at Tunis. But supposing, on the other hand, France and Russia remained the victors—as a result which is looked upon here in Vienna as highly improbable—France victorious would accomplish the servitude of Italy politically, morally, and economically. Of Tunis it would be useless to think further, and the Italian monarchy would have sufficient with which to occupy itself at home. France having regained the pre-eminence in Europe and with the aureole of a splendid *revanche*, would dictate laws to Italy even at Rome. . . . In the case of Italy entering into an alliance offensive and defensive with France and Russia, and the victory resting with Germany and Austria, the consequences would be most disastrous to her; while should France and Russia be the victors her gain would be problematical, and she would have at once to pass under the domination of France. Returning, then, to the true interests of Italy, and especially to the greater difficulties the affairs of the East and the expansion of Austria. If, say the Germans, Italy is not certain of the power of preventing this, it would be better she should co-operate. Austria would go to Salonica, and could not Italy go where she knows she has the right? Compensation there would be, and, best of all, perhaps, that of a secure peace and a durable friendship with Austro-Hungary. Through this friendship the interests of the two peoples of the Adriatic would be equalized by treaties of commerce and navigation to the satisfaction of both. To-day there is reciprocal jealousy and fear; to-morrow all that would cease. The greater danger for Italy would exist in England's taking an active part; but I have commenced to reflect on the slight probability of such an event. Italy is too valuable a market for England to ruin it, and a large proportion of Italy's *reale* lies in English hands."

It is more than sufficiently evident that the long letter from which I send you the above salient paragraphs has been written with the object of promoting that Italian alliance with Germany and Austria which is now whispered about; but that is not its chief point of interest. The speculative part of the letter sets forth are those of a dreamer, but it is an exact reflex of the kind of talk one hears everywhere.

It is be oning almost an article of faith that every European difficulty includes a possible advantage to Italy. There is so much on all sides she desires to gain—what she may run the risk of losing is not so much considered, and lose she must underany such circumstances as those supposed. In the case of such a conflict as that the writer contemplates, it would be impossible for Italy to maintain an armed neutrality, either with an understanding with one of the belligerent groups or without an understanding with either. With the large army she has on foot, neither of the contending parties would permit it. Both, w. ether rightly or wrongly, would suspect her of an intention of finally throwing in her weight with the winning side. Unless she declared openly for Austria, her northen provinces would at once become part of the seat of war. Unless she entered into an alliance with France, the French and Russian fleets combined would, to say the least, threaten her long extended seaboard, including that of Sicily and of Sardinia. They would probably send her an *ultimatum*. "With us or against us?" and, not receiving a satisfactory answer, employ their united sea forces in disposing of her little fleet—the strength of her four big ships notwithstanding—in blockading her ports, and, compelling her to keep her army at home, neutralize her power of helping Austria and Germany. She must, therefore, take sides and enter into action, and in her doubly exposed position towards Austria on the one side and towards the sea on the other she would, whatever might be the result, suffer from the effects of such a war in a proportion far outweighing any advantage she might gain, whether with respect to her frontier on the north or her aspirations as regards Tunis on the south. But Italy is a young and ardent nation, yearning to emulate the glories of her past, and these possibilities, or rather certainties, are scarcely weighed.

That England, should she take part in such a conflict together with France and Russia, would spare Italy is also a dreamer's fancy. England's interest would be to localize the struggle, and bring the conflict to a termination as rapidly as possible. Italy is not her only or best market, nor are Italian Consols the only European securities she holds. The English, French, and Russian fleets combined would effectually prevent the Italian, Austrian, and German ships from showing their bowsprits out of port, and England's policy would be to shut Italy closely within her own boundaries and prevent her injuring herself or any one else, and least of all the interests of English holders of Italian bonds.

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COGNAC IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gall Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	... 10 8	10 12
** Stars, pale pleasant delicate flavour... ...	... 11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old soft pale, mellow flavour... ...	... 13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, delicate flavour...	... 15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.
MANZANILLA.—Very pale, clear dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Gall....	... 8 9	9 0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	...216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKY IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	... 8 12	9 0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	...242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SAFE KEROSINE OIL!!!
BOSTWICK'S DAYLIGHT BRAND.
120° FIRE TEST.
Guaranteed not to flash under 100° Fahrenheit.
Price Rs. 4-8
Per Case of 2 Tins, each containing 5 Gallons.
Delivery to be taken at the Licensed Government Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder, and payment to be made here, or to
WALLACE & Co.,
4, Elphinstone Circle.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high-class work and quick despatch.
Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.
Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.
RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

NORTH TRAVANCORE LAND PLANTING AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, (Limited.)

THE SOCIETY are prepared to SELL FOREST and GRASS LANDS suitable for the cultivation of CHINCHONA, TEA, COFFEE, &c., on very favourable terms, to the first applicants. Special arrangements will be entered into for the sale of large blocks to Associations and Companies.
These lands comprise the Kannan Devan Hills in Travancore, which lie between 10°5 and 10°15 N. Lat. and 76°57 and 77°15 E. Long.
The Forest, of many thousand acres in extent, stretches over elevations varying from 600 to 6,300 feet, and the grass land to 8,000 feet.
The RAINFALL from March to December averages 80 to 150 inches. NO FEVER is known on these Hills above 4,500 feet. LABOUR is abundant and cheap. The SHOOTING is excellent.
The Society have OPENED PLANTATIONS of Cinchona condaminea Tea and Coffee, inspection of which will establish the capabilities of this new planting district.
For particulars, apply to
THE SECRETARY,
9 and 10, Second Line Beach, Madras.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing For g is under the management of a thoroughly practical Engl sh Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A handsome pair of Bay Hungarian Geldings, 4 and 5 years old, 15-1½ high, broken to saddle, single and double harness, Rs. 2,250.
A Stylish and well bred pair of Mares, young, 15 hands, steady and quite in single and double harness and in tandem, also in gentleman's and lady's saddle. Price Rs. 1,600.
A pair of Bay Arabs, 5 years old, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness, Rs. 1,000.
A Black Arab Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 15-3 high. A fine up standing horse and good mover, goes in harness. Rs. 600.
A Bay Waler Mare, 4 years, 15-1 high, very powerful, broken to harness, well suited for a brougham. Rs. 400.
A powerful and well bred Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15-3 high, broken to all harness, fast, suit either dog cart or brougham. Rs. 500.
A very well bred Pony, 6 years, 13-1½ high, a Capital fencer and gallops well. Rs. 300.
A Bay Pony, 6 years, 13-2½ high, a nice hack with good paces. Rs. 300.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st October, 1880.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
SIGNOR J. MANOLESCU begs to inform his patrons and the public that he has REMOVED to larger PREMISES, opposite to his recent shop in Meadow Street, which has been fitted up with every convenience to suit a large and rapidly increasing trade. Ladies and Gentlemen frequenting this establishment will find the attention given to every branch of the business by the proprietor, will leave nothing to be desired.
Wigs and every kind of Hair ready-made or made to order. Ladies own hair made up in the latest fashion.
THE ROMAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON,
No. 12, Meadow's Street.
Shop open daily from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
CANVAS.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the AGENT at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY the 6th October next, for the SUPPLY of 10,000 yards, or any lesser quantity, of best No. 1 Navy CANVAS, 5,000 yards for immediate delivery.
A sample of not less than one yard to be sent in with the Tender. Tenders to quote rate per yard for delivery at the Company's Stores, Byculla, and state the time within which the whole of the Canvas offered can be delivered.
Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender
ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 29th September, 1880.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the registered Office of the Company in Hummum Street, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of October, 1880, at 3-30 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:
1. To receive the Directors Report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
2. To appoint a Director in place of Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Esq., who retires by rotation in terms of the articles of association, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To consider any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.
C. DOUGLAS, Chairman.
Bombay, 28th September, 1880.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th October, 1880, both days inclusive

SUTTONS' SEEDS
ARE THE BEST.

SEEDS SUTTONS' SEEDS.
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SUTTONS' COLLECTIONS OF SEEDS IN BOXES,
HERMETICALLY SEALED AND OF BEST GERMINATING QUALITY.

VEGETABLE SEEDS—complete Assortments.
£10 10s. £5 5s. £4 4s. £3 3s. £2 2s. £1 1s. 10s. 6d. and 5